

damaged, and freight cars at the depot of the Northern Railway were blown off the track." A similar event took place at the same moment at Wabash, Ind., where a whole train of freight cars were lifted from the track and thrown down an embankment. So neatly were they lifted that not a link was broken. The States of Iowa, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, appear to have been the principal sufferers, owing to the loss of life, the immense destruction of private property, churches and public buildings. Western Ontario had a share in this wide-stretching tornado. From Mulhark, Millbrook, Watford, Erie, Welland and St. Catharines, came despatches announcing the destruction of property in the form of ruined wheat fields, of rooted forests and fruit trees, and the destruction of buildings, to an extent never before known in these latitudes. At Welland the hurricane was accompanied by hailstones as large as walnuts. In the township of Erin it swept everything before it. A despatch says: "It was terrific to behold trees, rail's timbers of buildings and shingles flying in the air and tossed in every direction." On the farm of Mr. McClure, the barn was swept off its foundation and torn to shreds. Strange to say, that a valuable span of horses which were left standing in the stable tied to the manger escaped unhurt. Mr. Neer, a neighbour, says a thousand dollars will not cover the loss to his buildings and crops. A St. Catharines despatch says: "Such a storm never before visited this locality within the recollection of any person living." The people of some sections of Canada and the United States have cause to long remember this tornado.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

SOME interesting industrial notes, taken from the *Toronto Mail*, will be found in another column.

A CASUAL review of British volunteers is to take place at Windsor on Saturday, in presence of the Queen. Over 50,000 men are expected on the ground.

Quebec and Island Revenue returns for June show a large advance on the same month last year. For the fiscal year 1880-1881 it is expected that the Finance Minister will be able to show a surplus of at least two and a half millions of dollars.

DURHAM June, says the *Indicator*, the United States mints coined \$6,039,500 gold and \$2,413,370 silver, the latter mainly 41 3/4 grain silver dollars. According to the statement of assets and liabilities of the treasury, July 1, there were in the treasury vaults \$82,544,722 41 3/4 grain silver dollars, and \$3,300,949 silver bullion; the silver certificates issued amounted to \$51,166,536, of which the treasury held \$12,055,801.

It is announced in military circles that it has been decided that it is not expedient to confer upon Sir Frederick Roberts the permanent rank of Lieutenant-General in the army in recognition of his recent services in Afghanistan, though he held that rank locally in the field, it being considered that Gen. Roberts' junior position would not justify his supersession of those officers standing before him on the list of Major-Generals.

FROM THE *St. James' Gazette* we learn that petitions to Parliament, praying that "no commercial treaty with France be concluded until the public has had an opportunity of considering its provisions, and that under no circumstances shall any treaty be concluded without containing a stipulation enabling Great Britain to withdraw from the same after one year's notice," are being extensively signed in all the large trading centres, including Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leith, Sheffield, Bradford, Hull, etc.; also in the City of London, Southwark, Hackney, and the Tower Hamlets.

ON Saturday morning last the President of the United States was shot when about to leave Washington on a trip eastward. The assassin was arrested. The President still lives; and although his case is not altogether hopeless, it is the opinion of many that he cannot recover. A sketch of President Garfield's career will be found in another column. Telegrams have been received from all parts of the States, Canada and Europe, expressing sympathy with his family

and the hope that he will recover. The assassin says that political motives prompted him to commit the deed.

The last number of *Bradstreet's* contains a statement of the mercantile failures in Canada and the United States for the three months of 1881 ending 30th June. The following figures show the failures for the first six months of the years 1879, 1880 and 1881:—

	1879.	1880	1881.
No. of failures	1,175	440	322
Actual assets	\$9,245,119	\$3,102,000	\$2,457,060
Liabilities	\$17,032,248	\$8,860,191	\$1,609,577
Percentage of assets to liabilities	51.6-10	49.3-10	40

This is a gratifying exhibit, and is additional evidence of the improvement in the business affairs of the country.

About two weeks ago, a memorial, signed by 253 members of the British House of Commons, was presented to Mr. Gladstone in favour of legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Sir Thomas Chambers having written to the Premier on the same subject, the latter replied as follows:—"The interests and the embarrassments connected as to time with the Irish Land Bill are too great at present to allow me to speculate on the possibility of our being able to give any aid to your Bill, though I sincerely hope it may be in our power to do so. There will undoubtedly be a great demand for the Bankruptcy Bill, and I am by no means without the fear of some other pressing demands which we could hardly put aside."

A REPORT dated June 2nd shows the number of persons imprisoned in Ireland under the Protection, commonly called the Coercion, Act. The returns also set forth the cause of arrest in each case. It will be remembered that great indignation was manifested after the arrest of the Rev. Eugene Sheehy. The grounds for his arrest are thus set forth:—"Reasonably suspected of having, since the 20th day of September, 1880, been guilty, as principal, of a crime punishable by law, that is to say: assembling with others and unlawfully attempting, by threats and menaces, to compel divers of Her Majesty's subjects to quit their lawful employment, committed in a prescribed district, and being an act of violence, and tending to interfere with the maintenance of law and order."

We have received the sample pages of Lovell's Business and Professional Directory of the Province of Ontario for 1881-82, alphabetically arranged as to places, names, business and professions, with a classified business directory of the city of Montreal. The publishers, John Lovell & Son, say they have already succeeded in taking the business and professional names in nearly 900 places in Ontario, leaving still about 700 places to take. They have a large staff of agents in Ontario and trust to complete taking the business and professional names by the end of August. After the cities and towns are in type, trustworthy agents will be sent to correct the proof sheets, from door to door, and the proofs of villages, etc., will be sent to Post-masters and other gentlemen for correction. The work will be a valuable one for reference.

FROM THE *Colonies and India* we learn that an ordinance has been issued, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Polynesians, Indians and Fijians. By this regulation it is prohibited for anyone to have in possession or to drink any white man's intoxicating liquor, or to fetch it for another to drink, or to obtain it for a native, half-caste, Indian, or Polynesian. Anyone offending against this law is liable, for a first offence, to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings; for a second offence, not less than ten or exceeding twenty shillings, and for any subsequent offence to imprisonment for not less than three or more than six months. If intoxicants are found in the possession of any one of the above classes in a native town, any person in authority may seize the same, and hand it over to the magistrate, who shall cause it to be destroyed in the presence of witnesses. The Governor may, in case of any person of the native race whom he may deem qualified by character and general sobriety, grant an exemption from the operation of this law, but such exemption shall be in accordance with the conditions imposed in each case.

An analysis of the Irish census shows a population of 5,189,840, being a decrease of 262,538 since 1871. The population is composed of 2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females. The decline of the last ten years was spread over all the counties except three. The counties which did not decline were Antrim, Down, and Kerry, one of the poorest and most remote localities. In all the others the decrease went on varying from 10.8, or in round number 11 per cent, in Monaghan, to 10.1 per cent in Tipperary, 10 exactly in Carlow, 3.2 in Galway, 1.7 in Cork, and 0.7 in Mayo. It is remarkable that Carlow, the garden of Ireland, and all the other richest tracts of soil, should have suffered most from depopulation. The religious distribution of the population was—3,051,388 Roman Catholics, 635,670 connected with the Church of Ireland, 485,503 Presbyterians, 48,869 Methodists, and the balance was made up of other denominations. The decrease of the Roman Catholics in the ten years was 198,979, of the Protestants 32,328. During the last ten years dwelling houses have disappeared to the number of 58,019, while buildings used as accessories to farms and for business pursuits in towns have increased to the number of 15,228.

FROM THE *St. James' Gazette* of the 24th of June we learn the following facts regarding the progress of the Anglo-French treaty negotiations:—

"There was another joint meeting of the Anglo-French Commissioners yesterday, when the consideration of woolen tissues was again before them and was concluded. There will be a few more meetings, and it is expected that in about a fortnight the commissioners will have completed the immediate business upon which they have been and are at present engaged. The subject of the French tariff was under the consideration of the Council of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce yesterday, when the President, Mr. F. Brittain, was deputed to have an interview with the commissioners on the 28th inst. As an instruction to him, the council passed a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that any future treaty of commerce with France which recognised the present high duties imposed by France should contain a clause permitting either country to withdraw from such treaty on giving twelve calendar months' notice. Petitions against the proposed treaty are being extensively signed by Sheffield workmen. In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Tirad, the Minister of Commerce, brought in a bill authorising the Government to prolong existing treaties of commerce. It is unfortunately, says the *Standard's* correspondent, that this step was not taken earlier, because it will undoubtedly give rise to the idea that the negotiations with the English Government are not proceeding satisfactorily, and that the French Government shrinks from the possibility of having to face the serious consequences to French trade which would inevitably attend the operation of the new general tariff if this were not modified by treaty arrangement."

THE London correspondent of the *New York World* telegraphs in regard to the state of feeling in England on the Anglo-French commercial treaty question:—"A more important question than even the land bill is agitating England. Public meetings are held every day in various parts of the country calling upon the Government to inflict heavy import duties upon French goods and to adopt a policy of retaliation against all other protectionist nations. Hitherto the manufacturers and artisans have had a monopoly of this agitation, but the long suffering farmer is now getting on his feet, for the new French tariff will deprive him of the only market he has for the sale of his surplus produce. The duty on horses is decreased, but the duties on most other kinds of live stock are increased, oxen paying 12s. each instead of 2s. 11d., and cows 6s. 5d. instead of 1s. Live and dead game, fowls and turles pay 8s. per cwt. instead of being free of duty, as formerly. Fresh butchers' meat pays a new duty of 1s. 3d. per cwt., and the rates on preserved meats and extracts are also raised. Skins, wool and horsehair are still free. Cheese, both hard and soft, is to pay double the former duty, and a new duty of 5s. 3d. per cwt. is imposed on fresh butter, while that on salt butter has been increased. The farmer is now joining the mechanic and the movement is making extraordinary headway everywhere. As yet the leading politicians fight shy of it, but everybody sees that it is destined to become the question of the hour, for it is a question of bread and butter. The franchise, the redistribution of seats and reform in the land laws are mere abstract theories compared

with this matter. Mr. Bright, of course, calls the retaliationists fools and other out and out Free Traders urge that England cannot afford to let the world know that she doubts the efficacy of Cobden's teachings, while the retaliationists reply that they are not going to let the country be sacrificed for an idea. The Premier has given great offence to the leaders of the agitation by a letter to the sugar refiners in which he makes light of their claims for protection against continental bounties. An active organization has been formed in the north for influencing future elections, and the working classes are rallying to it in thousands. The French are said to be getting alarmed at the threats of retaliation, and it is reported to-day that they are disposed to modify their tariff in some important particulars, but the Foreign Office professes ignorance."

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

[THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD will be pleased to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in these columns. It will take but a few minutes time and a postal card to acquaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will always and from for all legitimate communications, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.]

OUR ONTARIO INDUSTRIES.

We have just received Appendix B of the Agricultural Commission report issued by the Ontario Government. It contains a variety of interesting information regarding the counties of the province, their prosperity, etc. Under each head a summary is given of the local industries—a record which, although admitted to be incomplete, is still sufficient to establish two facts, persistently denied by Reformers—First, that our manufacturing industries are of vital importance, both as affording employment to the people and as providing a home market for the farmers; and second, that such industries, together with agriculture, are developing and prospering under the present tariff.

Subjoined are the detailed statements of some of the industries of the province, no particulars being given of the varied manufacturing branches established in this city and Hamilton.

BRAINT.

Nine cheese factories, an iron foundry (in which first class stoves are manufactured), an agricultural implement factory, and six flouring mills, all doing a good run of business; also a large number of mechanical industries dependent on the agricultural population, attest the fact that Brant possesses all the elements necessary to ensure permanent prosperity.

BRANT.

There are extensive salt wells at Kincardine, which give employment to a large number of persons. Large quantities are shipped direct from Kincardine to American ports—the article having a high character and being in much request among western pork packers. There are several minor local industries in Kincardine, which give employment to a considerable number of mechanics and labourers. For instance, there are saw and planing mills, foundries, woolen, wagon, chair, soap, and artificial stone factories; also a bath brick manufactory, believed to be the only one in the Dominion.

CHESTER.

The lumber trade gives considerable impetus to agriculture in this district—large numbers of men being employed at the shanties in winter, and at the Chaudiere mills in summer, who consume large quantities of farm products. A considerable trade has sprung up in horses, American buyers coming over periodically and draining the market of surplus stock. Three cheese factories are working, but three others have been closed, not having proved profitable. The county contains, in addition to the immense saw mills at the Chaudiere, steam flouring mills, woolen factories, foundries, machine shops, and numerous lime kilns and brick yards. The facilities at Ottawa for the establishment of a manufacturing, and, to some extent, a distributing centre, may be said to be unrivalled.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

Durham has several grist and flouring mills, saw mills, four (custom) woolen mills, a woolen factory (supplying Montreal wholesale houses), one foundry and machine shop, ten shingle mills, and (at Bowmanville) a pork packing establishment, and large furniture and piano and organ factories. Northumberland has two foundries, eight grist mills, three woolen mills, twenty-four cheese factories, eight flouring mills, twelve saw mills, and five shingle mills.

LEWIS.

This county has a large number of local industries, including seven grist and flouring mills, twelve steam and water mills, two saw factories, one barrel stove factory, thirty-six cheese factories, one cornmeal mill, two woolen factories, one pork packing house at Ayrmer, one turning factory, one spoke and hub factory, one large agricultural implement factory, and several carriage and wagon factories. Shipbuilding is

a growing industry at Port Burwell. In different railways and workshops employment to about 1,000 men. Flouring, foundries and machine shops at Thomson, three in number employ 25 men, and do an estimated annual business of \$120,000.

Twenty-five mills are at work in tulip, oak, and other woods, in addition to the United States. They give winter employment to the people. Coal burning is also a newly developed industry, which must help to drain the area of uncleared land. There are thirty charcoal kilns in the county, consuming 600 cords of wood weekly. The charcoal is shipped to the United States and used for iron smelting. The French descendants of the early French settlers in this county are experts in the making of straw hats and in the knitting of woolen socks. These two industries are estimated to produce about \$300,000 annually—the city of Detroit having, it is stated, paid the French Canadian wages of Essex \$80,000 last year for straw hats alone. The trade is also made up to the east and even to South America and Mexico, where it is made up into fashionable shapes, and commands a ready market. A manufactory has been in operation at Walkerville, for the last two years, in the production of glucose (grape sugar).

FRONTENAC.

Frontenac has six cheese factories, two woolen mills, two steam saw mills, a water power saw and shingle mill, flouring mill, one carriage factory, two planofactory factories, four shingle mills, one iron smelting works, one iron foundry, boiler planing mill, saw and door factories, boot and shoe factories, brown factories, tanneries, brickyards, and kilns. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on at Garden Island, opposite Kingston.

GREY.

In addition to grist and flouring mills, there are nine saw mills, and two woolen mills, in the Township of Collins. Wood, a cheese factory in Egremont, a woolen factory in Glensh, a cheese factory in Sydenham, and a cheese factory and a creamery in Normandy.

MALDEN.

The county has four flouring mills (one steam), three saw mills, one shingle factory, one planing mill, one saw and door factory, five plaster mills, eight cheese factories, five woolen factories, one agricultural implement factory, one foundry and machine shop, a carriage factory, and a freestone quarry.

HALIFAXTON.

Lumbering is about the only industry which provides a market for agricultural products. There is a cheese factory in the village of Minden.

HALTON.

Among the chief local industries are woolen and paper mills, and hydraulic cement, and mineral paint works. There are also the usual industries attendant upon an agricultural population. As yet no cheese factories or creameries have been started.

HASTINGS.

Gold mining is very extensively carried on in Massey and Marmora, and iron mining is likely to have increased development. Cheese making is the most important industry carried on in the county. The cheese export from the Bay of Quinte district, to which Hastings is the largest contributor, amounted last season to about five million of pounds. There are forty-eight cheese factories in the county.

KENT.

Kent has several grist and saw mills, an iron foundry, three bending factories, three planing mills, one cloth and woolen factory, three carriage factories, two saw and door factories, two stave and heading factories, several shingle mills, and sixteen cheese factories.

LAMBTON.

Lambton is the principal seat of the great petroleum industry in Canada which, with some salt works, furnishes employment for a large number of hands. The other industries are those always attendant upon an agricultural population. There are nineteen cheese factories in the county, also several steam, grist and stave mills.

LANARK.

There are several large woolen mills at Almonte, and some smaller ones in various parts of the county, employing in all about 1,000 hands; also some saw mills, employing about 800 hands while running in summer, and about 1,000 hands lumbering in winter. There is also a revival of the square timber trade with the expectation that it will in a year or two assume its old proportions. Lumbering gives the farmer the highest price at his own door, and has materially helped to settle the county. Mining is also extensively prosecuted, and there are ten cheese factories within the county limits.

LEWIS AND GREYVILLE.

The united counties contain a number of works for the manufacture of superphosphate, four steam saw mills, the usual local industries attendant upon a farming population, nine creameries, and (exclusive of the township rear of Lewis where several exist, but the number is not furnished) sixty-eight cheese factories. Some of them on a small scale, were individually conducted by private individuals, with a view to meeting local requirements in sparsely populated districts. Brockville is a large butter man-